

3013 Monitoring and Surveillance Shelf Life Studies

Quarterly Meeting February 25-26, 2003 Savannah River Site Room 1047, Building 766-H

*Large Scale Surveillance: John Berg, David Harradine, Jim McFarlan,
Dennis Padilla, Kirk Veirs, Laura Worl**

*Small Scale Surveillance: David Harradine, Dallas Hill, Max Martinez, Rhonda McInroy,
Dennis Padilla, Jim Stewart, Kirk Veirs, Laura Worl**

**Contact: lworl@lanl.gov (505) 665-7149*

Problem

- DOE is planning to store Pu-bearing materials for 50 years that are stabilized and packaged to the 3013 storage standard.
- Storage requirements include a set of nested, welded, stainless steel containers.
- Past experience with PuO_2 materials has shown that gases may accumulate.
- The generation of H_2 or H_2O gases (pressurization) and HCl or Cl_2 gases (stress corrosion cracking) are of concern.



John Berg, David Harradine, Dallas Hill, Scott Lillard, Jim McFarlan, John Morris, Dennis Padilla, Coyne Prengel, Kirk Veirs, Laura Worl* Los Alamos National Laboratory, *contact lworl@lanl.gov, 505-665-7149

Full-Scale Study

Establish baseline behavior of full- scale containers and bound the behavior of material in extreme cases.

- 5 kg of oxide material in 9 sealed 3013 BNFL inner containers - 2.38 L

Continue radiography on sealed 3013-94 containers equipped with bellows.

- Pure Pu oxide material in 7 sealed containers (little moisture).

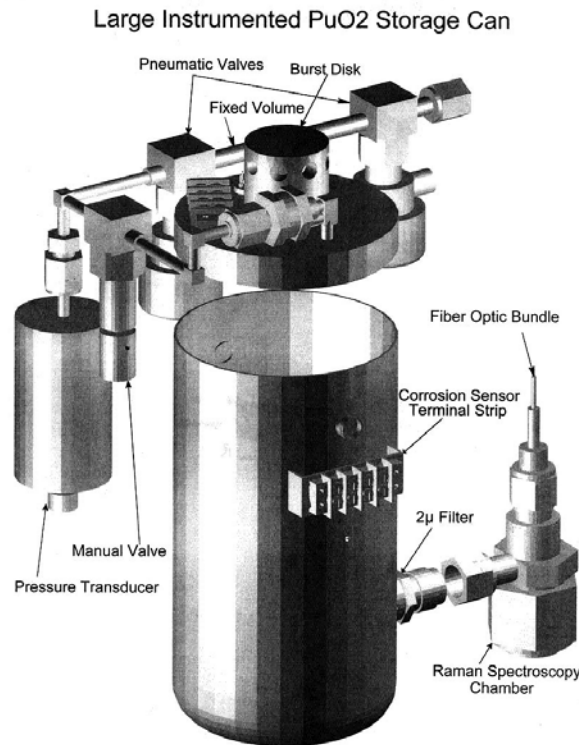
Small Scale Sample Study

Small 10 g samples allow a database of DOE material types prepared for storage in a variety of ways (material, temperature, moisture, fill gas,) to be compiled.

- Site-wide representative oxide samples prepared to DOE Standard; sample duplication; surveillance model failures

Large Scale Surveillance Test Results

3013 Quarterly Meeting February 25-26, 2003 Savannah River Site



Large Scale
Instrumented
Surveillance Container
2300 cc.

Raman spectroscopy, gas
chromatography, mass spec.,
temperature, pressure, acoustic
resonance spectroscopy,
general corrosion sensor
monitoring

Monitoring system for PuO₂ containers

- Gas samples drawn for analysis by GC and mass spec.
- Raman spectra can be taken inside the container.
- All instrumentation is outside of the glovebox line.
- Pressure and temperature continuously monitored.



Quality control procedures generate defensible data

- **Quality Management Plan interfaces project with appropriate requirements**
- **Equipment calibrations are maintained**
- **Data Quality Plan specifies measurables and associated errors that are acceptable**
- **Experimental blanks are included**
- **After oxide is received, multiple tasks occur before container is installed on surveillance rack (lid weld, SNM verification, leak test at 1000 Torr for 4 days)**
- **Gas sampling and analysis are completed on specified schedule**

Surveillance Glove box

gas chromatography, mass spectrometer, Raman spectroscopy, corrosion monitoring, pressure and temperature monitoring

**Oxide
Can 1**



**Blank
Can**



Large-scale Materials

CAN	MATERIAL ^{a,b}	Conditions	Fill Gas
1	Pure PuO ₂ ^c	Baseline 3013 Standard - calcined at 950°C, final SA<5 m ² /g, Dry	He
2	Pure PuO ₂ , 25 gms H ₂ O ^d , 0.5%	"As Received," prior to final calcination, SA > 10 m ² /g	He
3	Same as 1 and 100 gms H ₂ O, 2% cap	Baseline 3013 Standard, final SA<5 m ² /g, exposed to humid gas	He
4	34% PuO ₂ + 33%MgCl ₂ + 33%CaCl ₂ salt	Blend then 600°C calcination	air ^e
5	PuO ₂ + 5% organics	Blend then 600°C calcination	He
6	PuO ₂ + 5% organics	Blend then 600°C calcination	air
7	Same as 1, 10 gms H ₂ O, 0.1% cap	External heat - 210°C max. in headspace	He
8	34% PuO ₂ + 33%MgCl ₂ + 33%CaCl ₂ salt then 2% H ₂ O added	Blend then calcined at 950°C, exposed to humid gas	air
9	20 % Pu / 50% U	Calcined at 950°C, final SA<5 m ² /g, H ₂ O<0.5%	He

a) All % by weight. b) Container will be filled with 5 kg oxide or to fill line dependent on density. c) 84 - 88 wt% Pu. d) Water is added to the material by exposure of the oxide filled container to 60 % humid gas for a period of time. Water uptake is monitored by container weight gain. e) ARS in air containers.

Oxide Material for First Large Scale Container

Can 1, Baseline preparation 10/16/01- Simon Balkey

- Four lots of PuO₂ were combined (5496.3 g), screened, V-blended (1 hr), calcined - (975 °C for 4 hrs), screened and blended again. Grab sample (~450g) pulled for MIS.

Plutonium Isotopics

Pu²³⁹ 93.7%

Pu²⁴⁰ 6.1%

Pu²⁴¹ 0.15%

Pu²⁴² 0.03%

Pu²³⁸ 0.02%

**Impurities > 20 ppm*

Can 1 Oxide - R200145 *		
Calcined at 975C, 4 hours	Value	Units
Date Calcined	10/17/05	Date
Date of Oxide Prep (oxalate ppt)	6/00	Date
Net Mass lost in Calcination	45.8	g
LOI (average)	0.1	wt. %
H2O (Interstitial gas analysis)	0.07	wt. %
Particle size (spherical eq. mean)	21.8	microns
Density - pycnometer	11.4	g/cm ³
Specific Surface Area	1.09	m ² /g
Wattage	10.3	Watts
Pu	4996	g
Pu	87.6	wt. %
Aluminum	25	ug/g
Americium	55	ug/g
Bismuth	73	ug/g
Carbon	80	ug/g
Calcium	61	ug/g
Chloride	30	ug/g
Iron	37	ug/g
Fluoride	30	ug/g
Nitrate (water soluble)	390	ug/g
Silicon	140	ug/g
Uranium (238)	170	ug/g

Pressure behavior in Can 1, R200145

- Surveillance initiated on 12/13/01
- Gas analysis shows only He gas in first can after 437 days of surveillance, verified with GC, MS, Raman



1

2

1. Leak check at 1000 Torr
2. Lowered to RFETS pressure

GC sampling: - $\Delta P = -0.04$ psi

Monitoring 3013 Storage Can 1 - PuO₂

Raman and GC
results show
only helium

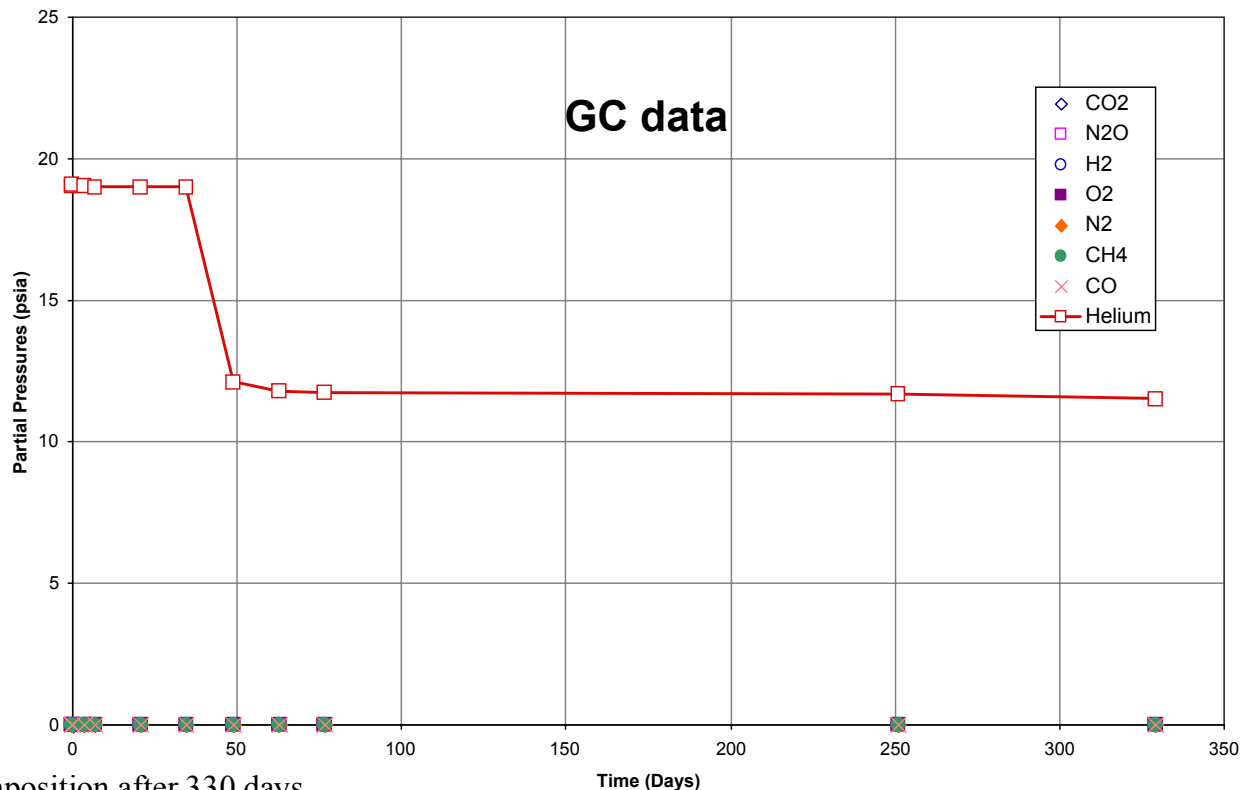


Table 1: 3013 storage can 1 headspace composition after 330 days, pressure is reported in psia.

Days	CO ₂	N ₂ O	He	H ₂	O ₂	N ₂	CH ₄	CO
0.0	0	0	19.9	0	0	0	0	0
0.1	0	0	20.1	0	0	0	0	0
3.9	0	0	20.1	0	0	0	0	0
6.9	0	0	20.1	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	0	0	19.9	0	0	0	0	0
34.8	0	0	19.3	0	0	0	0	0
48.9	0	0	12.9	0	0	0	0	0
62.9	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0
77.0	0	0	12.7	0	0	0	0	0
250.9	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0
328.9	0	0	12.4	0	0	0	0	0

GC Data are corrected for

- temperature (average of can thermocouples).
- zero point drift of pressure gauge.

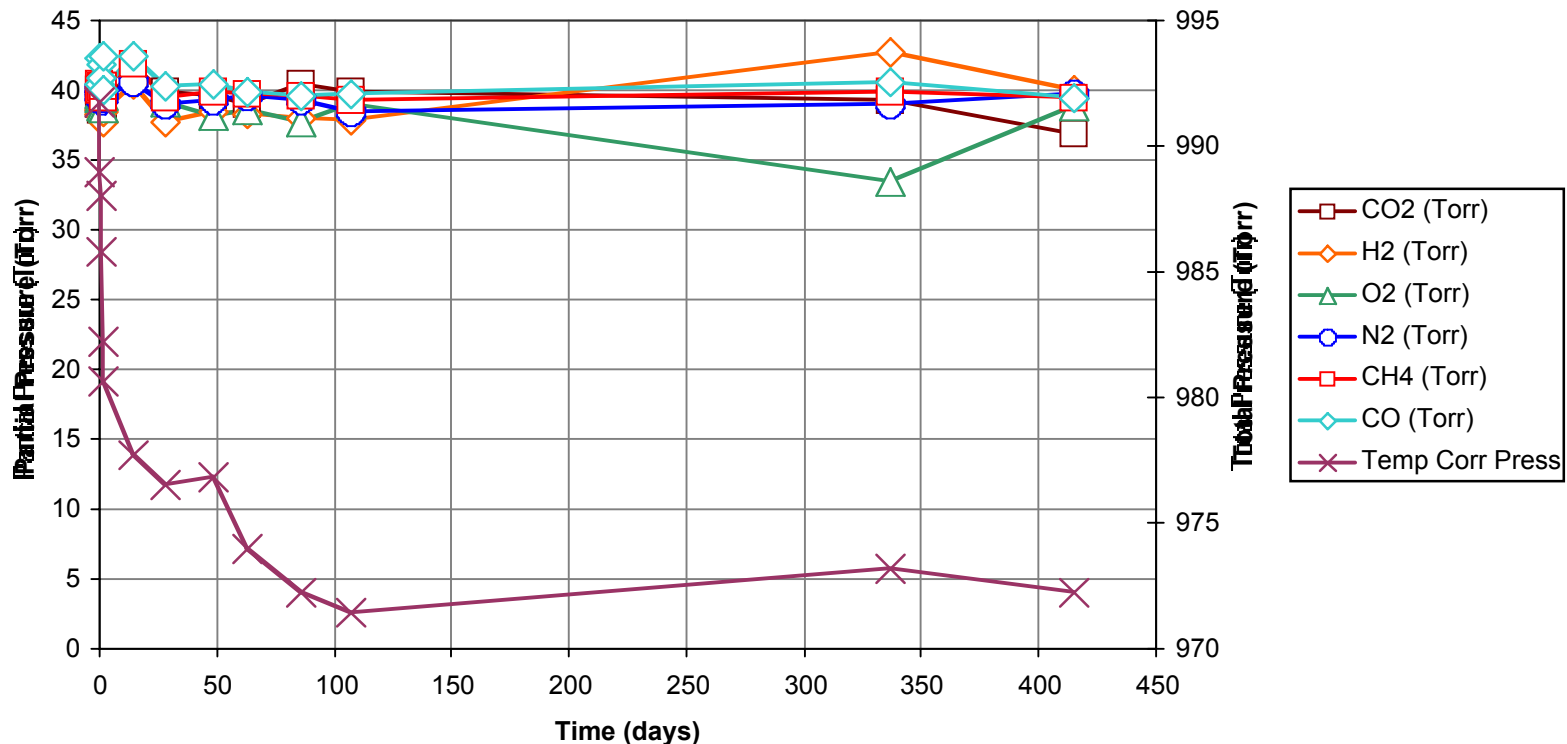
GC analysis is relative and multiplied by measured can pressure.

Monitoring of 3013 Storage Can 10

Calibration Gas

Purpose of Can 10:

- Reactivity of gases with walls.
- Sample procedure check.
- GC recalibration corrected scatter in GC data at 350 days.
Change in composition is close to our limits of detection.
- Raman results are concurrent with GC data

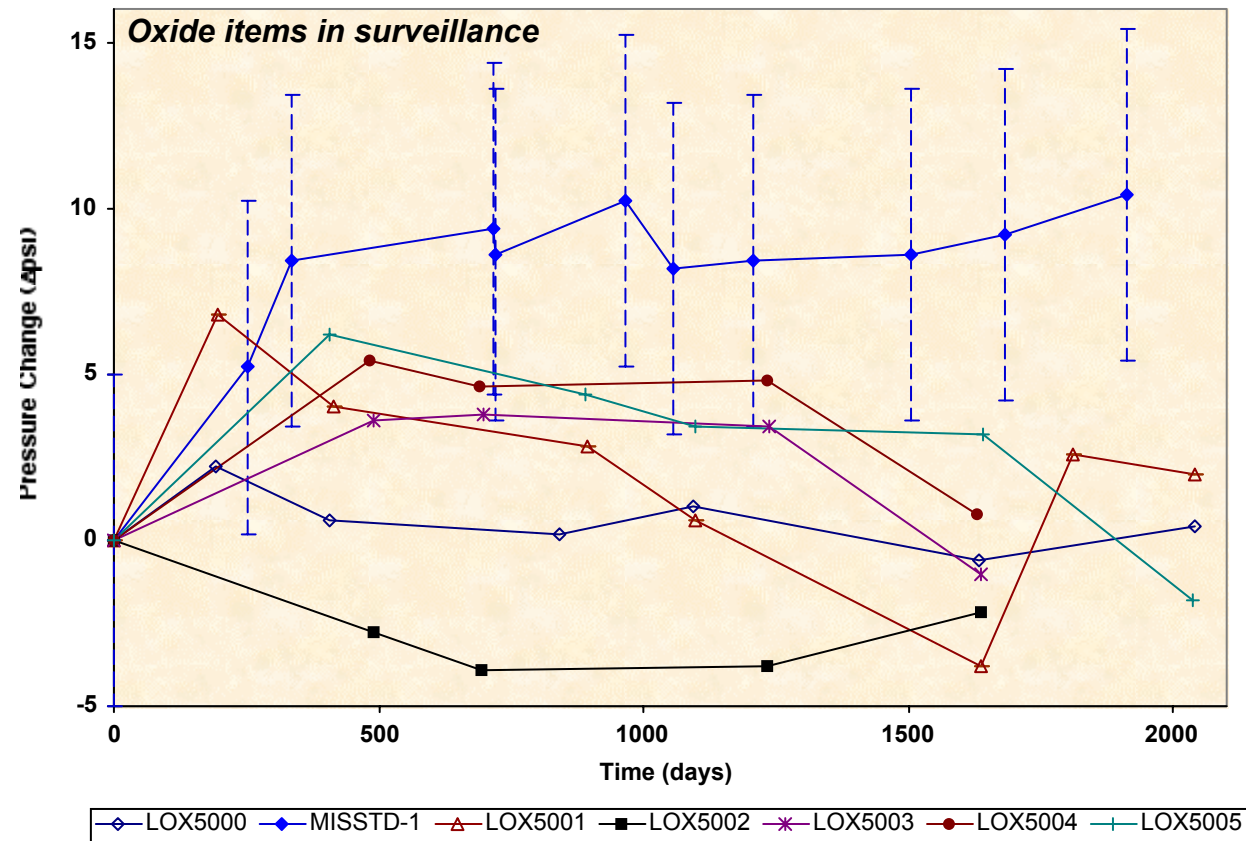


Radiographic Surveillance of 3013 Containers with Bellows

- Current surveillance includes 7 oxide containers (>85% Pu) and 14 metal containers (pure Pu) all packaged in He.

Status

- No metal items show Pu corrosion.
- All oxides have less than one monolayer of water equivalent.
- Most oxide pressure measurements fall within 2 sigma (5.6 psig)
- MISSTD-1 may have a 10 psig pressure increase.



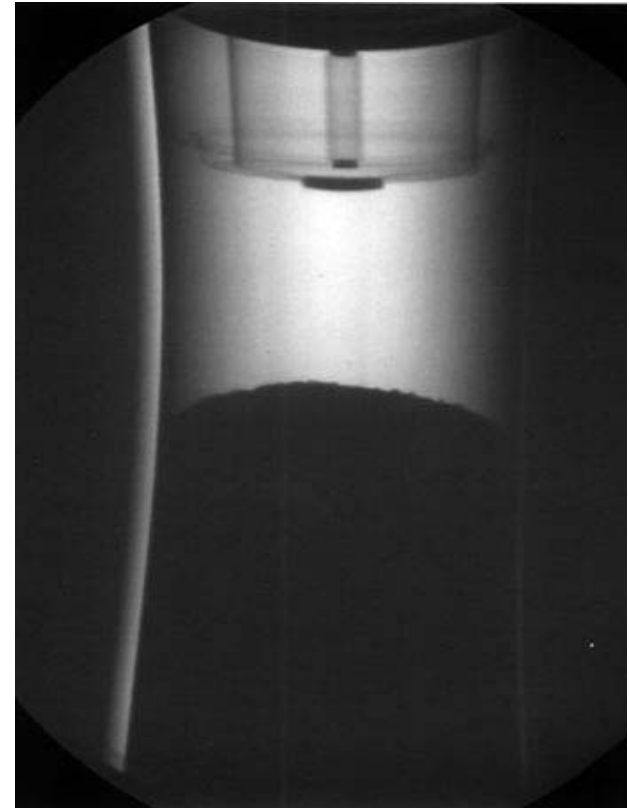
Large Scale Container Status

- Radiography of containers with bellows indicate no significant pressurization of containers
- Pressurization and evolution of polyatomic gases are not observed in first full scale oxide can
- CO₂ generation observed at higher temperature; Source of carbon is indeterminate
- Corrosion sensor data indicate low moisture and no occurrence of general corrosion
- H₂/O₂ issues: Graded AB approach will be taken for next 8 containers based on moisture levels; at least 2 containers will require a Readiness Assessment
- LA-14006: H₂ and O₂ concentration limits in large cans completed
- LA-UR-02-7356: 2002 Year End Report Completed
- Pu Futures Conference paper submitted

Supplemental Slides

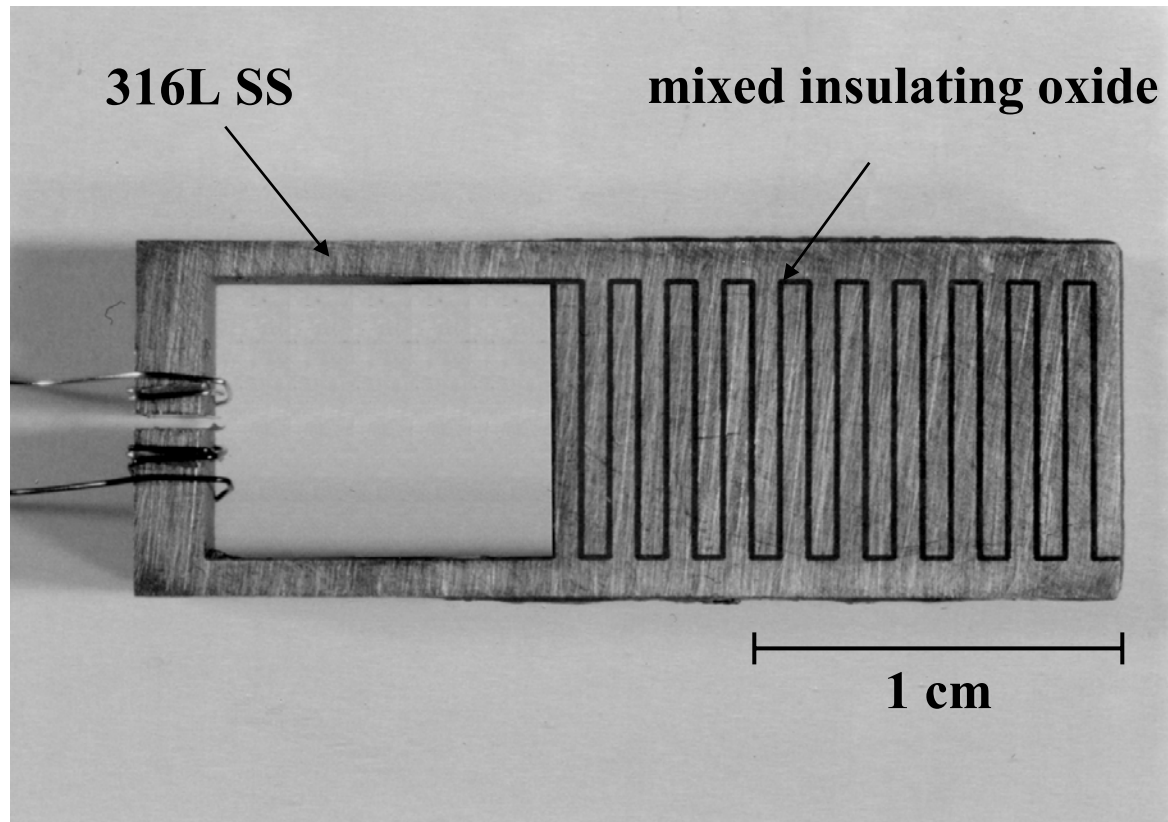
Radiographic Surveillance of 3013 Containers with Bellows

- Current surveillance includes 7 oxide containers (>85% Pu) and 12 metal containers (pure Pu) all packaged in He.
- Each item is inspected with radiography for signs of corrosion, oxide formation on the metal, and leakage.
- Bellows measurements are taken as a sign of internal pressurization.



Atmospheric corrosion rate monitor (ACRM)*

- ✧ Linear polarization resistance resistance (corrosion rate)
- ✧ Moisture content via electrochemical impedance spectroscopy



* LANL, David Kolman, Scott Lillard, Rene Chavarria